

**Primer registro de varamiento del
Zifio de Cuvier (*Ziphius cavirostris*) en
Isla Guadalupe, México**

First stranding record of a Cuvier beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) at Isla Guadalupe, Mexico

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Introduction: A calf of a Cuvier beaked whale, *Ziphius cavirostris*, was found stranded at Isla Guadalupe, Mexico where this species have been observed before.

Methods: A detailed necropsy was conducted to report the plausible stranding causes. The individual was measured.

Results: The female calf was apparently a month old individual and was still suckling. Body temperature was still warm, with no pupillary reaction or artery pulse at the inner blowhole and at the fluke major arteries. The stomachs contained milk in different degradation stages (fresh to semi-digested).

Discussion: Necropsy of the calf did not show any plausible indication about its death, such as major wounds that indicate predation, trauma, ulcers or infections, only the presence of a small bubbling blood effusion together with some epithelial and muscle tissue masses extruding from the urogenital opening. No gas related trauma such as decompression could be confirmed due that we did not have the means to measure gas presence on epithelial tissues. The probable cause of dead was hypoxia.

Key words: Calf stranding; cuvier beaked whale; Isla Guadalupe; *Ziphius cavirostris*.

Introduction

Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier 1823) is observed around oceanic islands such as Isla Guadalupe, México (Gallo-Reynoso and Figueroa-Carranza 1995; 1998; 2005; Cárdenas-Hinojosa *et al.* 2012; Schorr *et al.* 2014). This species was first described by G. Cuvier, based on a partial skull collected in 1804 near *Fos-sur-Mer*, in the Mediterranean coast of France (Cuvier 1823 *in* Podesta *et al.* 2006). Beaked whales live in open waters and are associated with high relief bottoms, deep canyons and steep slopes (Heyning 1989), characteristics that are found at Isla Guadalupe.

Isla Guadalupe (29° 00' N, -118° 15' 30" W) is located 240 km west of Baja California, Mexico. The island lies within the California Current with an average sea surface temperature of 18 °C (range: 16 °C spring, 20 °C summer; Lynn and Simpson 1987). Depths of 3,600 m or more surround the island. The coastline physiography is composed of loose basaltic rocks and boulders bounded by towering

cliffs, with numerous crevices and caves (Pierson 1987). The orientation of the island (N – S) and its elongated shape (35 km long and 6.5 - 9.5 km wide) act as a barrier against the flow of the current that produces a series of swirls at different depths (Berdegué 1957).

The presence of female - calf pairs of Cuvier's beaked whales at Isla Guadalupe have been observed by us, we have recorded on video three different females with calves on September 3rd, October 13th and 26th 2009 and by Cardenas-Hinojosa *et al.* (2009). The aim of this paper is to report the stranding, measurements and cause of death of one calf at Playa Dos Arroyos (Twin Canyons) (29.10208° N, -118.27486° W). Based on the diagnostic characteristics described by Leatherwood *et al.* (1983), such as the comparison of the shape of the head with a bulky melon that descends toward the tip of the beak, the concave form of the mouth, the presence of two throat creases (Figure 1) and the position of the dorsal fin, found at two thirds of the total length (measured from the tip of the beak to the median notch in the flukes), we determined the species as a *Ziphius cavirostris* female calf. There were no other beaked whales observed that day.



Figure 1. Female calf *Ziphius cavirostris*, stranded at Playa Dos Arroyos (Twin Canyons), Isla Guadalupe, Mexico. Note the presence of two throat creases and fetal folding marks. March 2, 2010 (Photo J.P. Gallo-Reynoso).

This calf probably died minutes before our arrival, the body temperature was warm (felt with the fingers through the latex glove inside the blowhole), therefore we tried to reanimate the individual with cardio-pulmonary massage, with pressure over the thoracic area, after five minutes there was no response and no expulsion of air or water from the lungs through the blowhole, although there was a small bloody-foamy efflux via the anus, which we did not expect. It was also surprising to find that the lungs were apparently collapsed and that the animal's core temperature was apparently normal but with no pulse that could be felt by placing pressure on the major arteries of the flukes. The inside of the blowhole was pressured again to see if there was any pulse, afterward it was completely obstructed with a fist to see if there was any muscle reaction or breathing spasm - which was negative. Finally we also observed the gums (which are pink if there is any blood circulation, and pale if blood circulation is absent) we found the

gums were pale; the tongue was dark-blue which presumed a cyanotic state. All these findings corroborated the death of the calf.

Further inspection, revealed that the eyes were open, humid, still and with no apparent pupillary reaction. The body did not present with *rigor mortis* and was still flaccid. Skin coloration was creamy-white in the ventral area from the tip of the lower beak under the eyes and to the flanks, ending at the medial area of the caudal peduncle before the insertion of the flukes. The melon dorsal area was dark grayish – copper and in some portions bluish gray, darker around the eyes. The dorsal fin was of a gray – copper color and not tall, but very falcated. Flukes were dark gray, while pectoral flippers were gray in their distal part of the dorsal surface and creamy–white on the ventral surface (Figure 1). The blowhole was wide and crescentic. There were no erupted teeth. The surface of the body presented scarring with some linear scars that were shallower than others, presumably made by an adult male of the same species (Figure 1), these scars are common and are produced by the interspecific interaction between the individuals of a pod (Heyning 1989).

A weight of around 200 kg was estimated for the calf. The total length of the calf was 2.64 m (Table 1), according to Leatherwood *et al.* (1983) and Heyning and Mead (2009) corresponds to a newborn calf. Fetal folds were still somewhat perceptible (these are evident in newborns; Figure 1). Both body sides were carefully reviewed, there were no injuries that could link the death to a white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) attack; individuals of this shark species are numerous in this area of the island, there are about 200 known individuals (Hoyos-Padilla 2009). However, we noted the presence of a healing round wound on the left flank suggestive of a cookie cutter shark *Isistius brasiliensis* (Figure 2); a species that commonly attacks three species of pinnipeds and several species of cetaceans near the island (Gallo-Reynoso and Figueroa-Carranza 1992, 2005; Gallo-Reynoso *et al.* 2005a, and 2005b) and that have been reported to attack this species elsewhere (Jones 1971; Pérez-Zayas *et al.* 2002). The wound was more than a week old, suggesting that the calf should be older than a week. Therefore, we estimate that this calf was close to a month of being born. A detailed observation of the body surface did not show any cause of apparent death; there were no evident signs of trauma or infection (such as foul smell, ulcers or suppuration that might be present in the blowhole, mouth, throat, anus or the urogenital opening). The unusual finding that was noted, was the presence of a small bloody effusion together with some epithelial and muscle tissue masses that were extruding from the urogenital opening, showing probable signs of acute decompression.

A necropsy was performed with an initial incision along the abdominal axis, from the solar plexus to the urogenital opening, the second one from the solar plexus to the dorsal portion near the pectoral flipper, and the third one from the mid-ventral area (at sternum) to the dorsal portion before the dorsal flipper to open the abdominal cavity. We removed the cutaneous, subcutaneous tissues and the fat layer to get access to the thoracic and abdominal cavities. There were no evident anomalies, such as internal lacerations, broken bones, ruptured viscera, ulcers, bruises, parasites or damaged blood vessels, additionally there was no foul smell noted.

We conducted a thorough review of the following organs:

Lungs. Both were collapsed, there was no presence of air or water inside of them, there was a certain bubbling probably produced by the surfactant that lubricates and prevents alveolar collapse while diving. There was no suppuration that could indicate an infection, swelling, blood or any other liquid present; there were no lesions on the pleura or alveoli, or foreign bodies present.

Heart. The cardiac muscle was normal in appearance and size, no blood leaking from the surrounding vessels or the coelom that covers it.

Liver. No gross alterations, parasites or cists noted.

Kidneys. Normal in size, multilobed, no apparent hemorrhages, parasites, kidney stones or any signs of malformations were found.

Stomachs. No presence of ulcers, hemorrhages, bruises or lacerations; they were filled with milk, which allowed to determine that the calf had recently suckled before stranding. There was no indication that the calf had ingested solid food; there were no rests of squids (beaks), fishes (bones, vertebrae, scales or otholiths, etc.), crustaceans (exoskeleton), or any other parts that make up the food for this species (*sensu* Podesta and Meotti 1991).

Table 1. Measurements of the Cuvier's beaked whale female calf.

Measurement	Centimeters
Total Length	264.2
Length from the mouth junction to the anterior insertion of the right pectoral flipper	157.5
Length of the anterior insertion of the dorsal fin to the fluke's notch	111.8
Farthest length of the right pectoral flipper (apical) from the anterior insertion	35.6
Length of the right pectoral flipper, posterior border	28.5
Length from the center of the eye to the mouth junction	16.5
Width of the ocular opening (eye)	1.78
Length of the ocular opening	3.05
Length from the tip of the beak to the right side mouth junction	20.3
Length of the right throat crease	15.2
Length from the center of the eye to the anterior insertion of the dorsal fin	34.3
Length from the mouth to the anterior insertion of the pectoral flipper	157.5
Length of dorsal fin	94
Height of dorsal fin	14
Width of dorsal fin	175.3
Length from tip of the beak to the urogenital opening	170.2
Width of fluke	74.9
Length of the left fluke	33
Height of the caudal peduncle	25.4
Length from the center of the blowhole to the beak point	32.4
Width of the blubber layer in the left flank	2.5
Width of the blubber layer above the right pectoral flipper	3.05
Width of the blubber layer at the head	3.6
Length of the cookiecutter shark bite	5.7
Height of the cookiecutter shark bite	4.3
Axilar circumference	137.2
Circumference at umbilicus	146.1
Circumference at the blowhole	97.8
Circumference anterior to the right fluke	43.8
Circumference at the center of the anus	119.4

Intestines (from pylorus to anal opening). Milk was found in several stages of digestion, there were no obstructions, or foul smell, or ulcers of any type. We noted that at the end of the intestine the presence of a small bloody and bubbling effusion together with some epithelial and muscle tissue masses that were extruding from the urogenital opening indicating a probable rupture due to gas embolism, showing probable signs of acute decompression.

Samples were taken from the above mentioned organs, and additionally of skin, blubber, muscle, bone, brain and milk (fresher milk found in the first stomach). These samples are deposited at CICIMAR-IPN (La Paz, Mexico) for their study. The head was sectioned and separated from the rest of the body, and it was buried to be retrieved later to inspect the skull and to observe if tympanic bullae or the mandibles were fractured, due to decompression while quickly ascending to the surface. The head is now at the same institution (CICIMAR).



Figure 2. Healing wound of a large cookie cutter shark (*I. brasiliensis*) bite (Photo M. Sakata).

Given that in the Marine Protected Area around Isla Guadalupe the fishing with gill nets is forbidden, and that there is no commercial vessel route close by that could cause death by intense sounds, we discarded the likelihood that the individual was incidentally killed by any of these situations. Also, the area where the stranding took place in the northeastern coast of Isla Guadalupe, is also where this species is often observed with 67 sightings by Cardenas-Hinojosa et al. (2009) and 28 by us (Gallo-Reynoso unpublished), and consists of a series of deep canyons that descend to the ocean floor. To know if the calf's death might be related to gas trauma, we found that adults of this species perform deep (863 to 2992 m) and long (33 to 137.5 min) dives (Tyack et al. 2006; Schorr et al. 2014), our data of measured dive times for adult Cuvier beaked whales at Isla Guadalupe, present a mean of 45.3 ± 14 min (range: 30 – 59 min, $n = 28$; Gallo-Reynoso unpublished) well within the range mentioned above. No gas related trauma such as decompression could be confirmed due that we

did not have the means to measure gas presence on epithelial tissues. Therefore a possible cause of the calf's death, which their lungs were found collapsed (in a probable apnea state), might be that the calf exceeded its aerobic diving limit during the ascent to the surface, which is slow in the species (Tyack *et al.* 2006; Schorr *et al.* 2014), the calf probably died by hypoxia.

Strandings of lone Cuvier's beaked whales have taken place in coastal areas of California and northeastern México (Bachara and Norman 2013). Massive strandings of this species are unusual (Heyning 1989). Over the last 20 years, several authors have suggested that some mass strandings of beaked whales are associated with naval military activities (Frantzis 2004; Martín *et al.* 2004, Rommel *et al.* 2006) or intense ship noise (Aguilar-Soto *et al.* 2006). According to Cox *et al.* (2006) the clarification of stranding causes is hampered by the lack of scientific knowledge on beaked whales, their physiology, behavior, distribution and habitat use.

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Resumen

Introducción: Se encontró una cría varada de Zifio de Cuvier, *Ziphius cavirostris*, en la Isla Guadalupe, México, en donde esta especie ha sido observada con anterioridad.

Metodología: Se realizó una detallada necropsia para averiguar las posibles causas del varamiento. El individuo fue medido.

Resultados: La cría, una hembra, tenía una edad aproximada de un mes y se encontraba lactando. La temperatura corporal era aún normal, pero carecía de reacción pupilar y sin presencia de pulso arterial tomado en la parte interior del espiráculo y en las arterias mayores de los lóbulos caudales. Los estómagos contenían leche en diferentes estadios de degradación (desde fresca hasta semi-digerida).

Discusión: La necropsia de la cría no mostró una indicación probable de su muerte, tal como heridas mayores por depredación, trauma, ulceras o infecciones aparentes, solo se notó la presencia de una efusión sanguínea burbujeante junto con algunos tejidos epiteliales y musculares extruidas por la apertura urogenital. No se pudo confirmar algún trauma relacionado con gases como la descompresión dado que no teníamos los medios para medir la presencia de gas en los diferentes tejidos. La probable causa de muerte fue por hipoxia.

Palabras clave: Isla Guadalupe, varamiento de cría; Zifio de Cuvier; *Ziphius cavirostris*.

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